Rabbit Anti-Human Lambda Light Chain Monoclonal Antibody (Clone SP147)

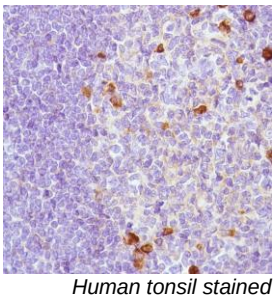
CATALOG #:

M4470 0.1 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

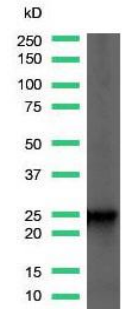
M4472 0.5 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

M4474 1.0 ml rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in PBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.

M4471 7.0 ml pre-diluted rabbit monoclonal antibody purified by protein A/G in TBS/1% BSA buffer pH 7.6 with less than 0.1% sodium azide.



Human tonsil stained with anti-lambda light chain antibody



Western Blot analysis of human spleen lysate with lambda light chain antibody

INTENDED USE: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

CLONE: SP147

IMMUNOGEN: Free lambda light chain from pooled human IgG lambda myeloma sera.

IG ISOTYPE: Rabbit IgG

EPITOPE: Not determined

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 25kDa

SPECIES REACTIVITY: Human (tested). (See www.springbio.com for information on species reactivity predicted by sequence homology.)

DESCRIPTION: Lambda light chains are polypeptide chains located in the cell membrane and cytoplasmic regions of normal B cells and plasma cells. The combination of lambda light chains and heavy chains forms immunoglobulin molecules. There are two classes of light chains found in immunoglobulins, kappa light chains and lambda light chains. Light chain production by lymphoid cells is genetically restricted such that the immunoglobulin molecules produced by an individual cell will only contain a single light chain class. This clonal restriction may be used to indicate the polyclonal or monoclonal nature of B cell and plasma cell populations. The ratio of Kappa to Lambda is about 2:1. The level of kappa or lambda can be greatly elevated in multiple myeloma or other B cell malignancies.

APPLICATIONS: Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Western Blotting

IHC PROCEDURE:
Specimen Preparation: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues are suitable for use with this primary antibody.
Deparaffinization: Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternative and graded alcohols.
Antibody Dilution: If using the concentrate format of this product, dilute the antibody 1:100. The dilutions are estimates; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols.
Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 1mM EDTA buffer, pH 8.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.
Primary Antibody Incubation: Incubate for 10 minutes at room temperature.
Slide Washing: Slides must be washed in between steps. Rinse slides with PBS/0.05% Tween.
Visualization: Detect the antibody as instructed by the instructions provided with the visualization system.

IHC POSITIVE CONTROL: Tonsil

WESTERN BLOTTING: Recommended starting protocol: Dilute the antibody 1:100. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
The dilution is an estimate; actual results may differ because of variability in methods and protocols. Optimal dilution and procedure should be determined by the end user.

WESTERN BLOTTING POSITIVE CONTROL: Human spleen lysate

CELLULAR LOCALIZATION: Cytoplasm

4300 Hacienda Drive
Pleasanton, CA 94588
www.springbio.com

Tel: 1-925-474-8440
Toll Free: 1-800-787-6896
Fax: 1-925-474-8469

STORAGE & STABILITY:

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date.
There are no definitive signs to indicate instability of this product; therefore, positive and negative controls should be tested simultaneously with unknown specimens.
If unexpected results are observed which cannot be explained by variations in laboratory procedures and a problem with the reagent is suspected, contact Technical Support at spring.tech@ventana.roche.com.

WARNINGS & PRECAUTIONS:

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.

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